The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE TREASURE-SEEKER.

The annexed ballad, by Goethe, has great truth imaginatively and gracefully expressed:

Many weary days I suffered,
Sick of heart, and poor of purse;
Riches are the greatest blessing,
Poverty the deepest curse!
Till at last to dig a treasure,
Forth I went into the wood;
"Friend, my soul is thine forever,"
And I signed the scroll with blood.

Then I drew the magic circles,
Kindled the mysterious fire,
Plucked the herbs and bones in order,
Spoke the incantation dire.
And I sought the burial metal
With a spell of mickle might:—
Sought it as my master taught me,
Black and stormy was the night.

And I saw a light appearing
In the distance like a star:
When the midnight hour was tolling,
Came it waxing from afar;
Came it flashing swift and sudden,
As if fiery wine it were,
Flowing from an open chalice
Which a bounteous boy did bear.

And he wore a lustrous chaplet,
And his eyes were full of thought,
And he stepped into the circle
With the radiance that he brought,
And he bade me taste the goblet;
And I thought "It cannot be
That this boy should be the bearer
Of the demon's gift to me."

"Taste the draft of pure existence
Sparkling in this golden urn,
And no more with baneful magic
Shalt thou hitherward return:
Do not seek for treasures longer,
Let thy future spell-words be—
Days of labor, nights of resting
So shall peace return to thee."

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

NARRATED BY A NEW YORK DETECTIVE.

Sitting in the front office one morning, engaged in perusing the New York papers, I heard the chief's bell tingle rather excitedly. The sergeant answered it.

"Send Brandon to me," next reached my ear through the half opened door.

Before the sergeant could repeat the order, I had passed him, and was by the side of the chief.

"Sit down, Mr. Brandon," he said, as he continued making some notes in the register.

I obeyed, and anxiously awaited his commands.

"I have a singular case before me this morning," he began, "and I am about to try your ingenuity to unravel it."

My expectation was aroused.

"On the 19th of last month, the Hon. Mr. F—— gave a ball at his mansion in fifth avenue, which was attended by nearly all the *elite* of the city."

"I remember it," I said.

"Do you remember what occurred there?"

"Almost every lady in the room lost some article of jewelry," I replied.

"Exactly, for which no one could account, as the party was most select, and it would have been an outrage to have suspected any one present with stealing in such a wholesale manner."

I acknowledged the justice of his remarks. The chief continued:

"On the 13th of the month a grand promenade concert was given at the Academy of Music, and the same thing occurred. This would not seem so singular, as there was plenty of opportunity for the professional pick-pocket; but the remarkable feature is that no gentlemen were robbed; all who suffered were ladies."

"This is indeed singular," I replied.

"Perhaps," responded the chief, in a dubious tone. "Now, for the last event. Yesterday morning, as you have probably heard Mr. W—— was wedded to the daughter of Col. H——, at Grace Church. The assemblage was large, and composed entirely of the *ton*. The bride received the congratulations of her numerous friends, and left the church, but had not reached the carriage, when she suddenly discovered that one of her bracelets was gone. A search was immediately made in the church, but it was nowhere to be seen. Then came another and another cry from various parties—all ladies, who had lost one or another article of jewelry, with an occasional portmonaie."

I was getting excited.

"What are your conclusions?" I asked.

"I would first have heard yours," said the chief, looking at me closely, as though to test my penetration.

I reflected a moment, and could form but one opinion.

"There must be some person," said I, "figuring at present in fashionable society, who is a second Babbington in the lifting profession."

"A very proper conclusion," said the chief, smiling at my simplicity; "but let us determine on something. For instance, is it a man or a woman?"

"Most likely a woman," I remarked, "as none but women suffered from the thief's adroit practice."

"That would be the first conclusion," said the chief—"but, on the other hand, a man might perform the deed, confining his practice to females, only to throw the blame upon one of them."

I acknowledged the possibility of his suggestion, though it had but little effect upon me.

"You have now the particulars," continued the chief. "I give you one week to solve the mystery, and bring the adept to justice. Here is a list of the principal losers. You can take your own course as to the plans you shall follow. Good morning."

I knew that this case had been placed in my hands as a test of my skill, and I resolved, if within the grasp of human ingenuity, to compass it. It was a most singular case—occurring, as it did, in the very heart and centre of first society. It was impossible to accuse any one on suspicion; there must be proof positive before a word could be uttered. How was it to be obtained?

I sat down and thought seriously, laying out my plans, as I grasped each point of the case; then arose to act.

Dressing myself in the very height of fashion, I hired a carriage, and drove to the house of the Hon. Mr. F. I found him at home, and stating my vocation and purpose, was invited into the library.

"I fear you have assumed a fruitless task, Mr. Brandon," he said, when we were seated.

I expressed my conviction of success.

"How do you intend to proceed?" he asked.

I remarked that I should be governed by circumstances, but desired a full list, or as near as possible, of all the guests on the evening of the ball. He went out a few moments, and handed me a complete list, which he had obtained from his lady. I ran my eye down the column with eager interest; many of the persons I knew, either personally or by reputation; they were principally married men and their families. One name—a lady's—seemed to make an impression on my mind.—I had never heard of her, and—though it was a hazardous move—I ventured to ask who she was.

"Oh," said Mr. F., "Madame Delauney—she is an old friend. I knew her husband, M. Delauney, when I was Consul at Paris. He was second intendant of Police, and died during my term. She is an American by birth, whom he fell in love with while on a visit to Paris, with her father, a Boston merchant. She is very beautiful and amiable."

This disarmed me, for I knew another question would give offence, and his report was perfectly satisfactory. I next asked the names of a few persons who had lost jewelry. He marked their names on paper. I took my leave, with many expressions of good will, and hopes of success, from the honorable gentleman.

My next visit was to the residence of one of the ladies who had been a victim to the mysterious pick-pocket. Mrs. R——, with whom I was acquainted, received me kindly, and eagerly gave me all the information in her power. Her loss was a large diamond breast-pin, of which she gave me a concise description; also a gold locket, taken from her eldest daughter, containing the portrait of her deceased husband. By her kindness I was introduced to several others who had lost articles, in the way of broaches, ear-rings, necklaces, etc. Some of these had been lost at the Academy, others at Grace Church.

Having obtained all this information, I sat down to consider, and found myself about as wise as when I commenced. One of the ladies had lost a bracelet at the first mentioned ball, and had loaned me the fellow to it. This being almost the only clue, I resolved to work on it.

Taking a list of all the pawnbrokers in the city, I visited each one, and made a thorough inventory of their recent jewelry receipts, but could find nothing to match my bracelet, nor accord with my description of the other articles lost. What was to be done next?

I asked myself this question as I was seated in the office after my long and fruitless search. In a moment I was in the carriage again, and off to Mrs. R——'s.

"What! have you gained a clue already?" she exclaimed, as I entered hastily.

"Not yet," I replied; "but all is not lost that's missing. Tell me," I added, "who gives the next grand *conversationaire* in your circle?"

"Mrs. Johnson."

"When."

"To-morrow evening."

"Can't you get me a *billet d'entre?*"

"Certainly."

"Then procure it immediately for Mr. Le Clair, a Louisiana planter of your acquaintance. If Miss Belle, your daughter, would play my chaperone, it would be better for our scheme."

Miss Belle R——, a gay, rollicking girl of eighteen, with black eyes, and a merry, laughing mouth, was especially fond of adventure, and being let into the secret, gave her ready assent to accept my protection—for that evening only—as the play-bills say.

The next evening I received a special card of invitation to attend Mrs. Johnson's *soiree* in Thirteenth street.

At the proper hour I handed Miss Belle R. from the carriage in front of the house, and led her into the grand reception room.

I had got myself up in tremendous style. I was supposed to be determined to make a hit—whether I did it or not will appear in time. I am afraid that, if asked, I could not have told the use of the jewelry I wore.—Certain it was that I had plenty of it—rings in abundance—not exactly in taste—but like my watch chain, belted across my vest, and a large seal dangling from my fob—all spurious—they were my bates, which I had thrown out as an angler throws out a single line, with a dozen hooks at the end of it. That was my cash capital, upon which I would win my fortune of success. If there was a pick-pocket there, I was determined that he should have a fair chance at it, though, like the angler referred to, if he bit at the bait, he would find a hook in it, for every article was fastened with a secret steel chain.

The pleasures of the evening proceeded. I was introduced to several interesting ladies and gentlemen of congenial temperament, and, as I conversed, apparently unconscious of any purpose, scanned carefully the face of each individual of the company.

"Belle?" in a whisper.

"What, Mr. Le Clair?"

"Who is that singular looking lady in the centre of the group by the window?"

"Why do you call her singular looking?" asked Belle R——, in a tone of curious surprise.

"Because it is so," I replied. "Her face is pale almost to ghastliness, except the one little spot where she paints, while her black eyes dance about like meteors, and her raven hair seems like an ebony coffin revealing a dead face. She is dressed in mourning, and yet she is the most gay and fascinating woman in the room."

Belle almost held her breath as I gave this description, and with her hand on my arm, and a blank expression on her face, she said:

"You don't think—"

"Who is she?" I repeated quickly.

"Madame Delauney, of Paris."

"Madame Delauney," I murmured to myself. "The friend of Hon. Mr. F., the widow of the Assistant Intendant of the French Police. Umph!"

"Don't you think her very handsome?" asked Belle.

"Yes, as a vulcanised de Medecis.—Introduce me."

Something in my manner must have impressed my fair chaperone with the idea of an adventure, for the introduction was made with evident embarrassment on her part, and she lingered close by, gazing in the faces of Madame and myself with an air of puzzled embarrassment.

As my inquiring glance met that of Madame Delauney, I thought I detected something like a start—it was not perceptible—a mere shrinking of the pupil of the eye, a double palpitation of the heart—as she seemed to read my vocation at a glance, and felt a flash of fear. This may, however, have been only the result of my own conviction. She was dressed in what is termed second mourning, consisting of a black satin skirt, with flounces fringed and embroidered with green leaflets, a pink bodice cut low in the neck, and embroidered with dark velvet. The sleeves were exceedingly wide with loose white under-sleeves.—A blue scarf encircled her waist. She wore no ornaments, save a plain breast-pin, and a solitary diamond ring upon her middle finger.

Having made this scrutiny at a glance—during which she seemed to have done the same thing with me—I summoned up all my resources, and at once began an attack in French. She was quite pleased at my addressing her in that language, supposing me a native, and were ignorant of that tongue, or from what cause I know not, we soon found ourselves alone. The fair widow seemed quite lively, and, had it not been for her white, ghastly expression of face, would have been quite handsome indeed. But, added to this, there was a wild, feverish fire ever burning in her black, dazzling eyes, which, at every varying emotion, seemed to throw off sparks like those from hardened steel, when smitten.

We soon became quite intimate, and I was on the point of inviting her for a promenade in the garden, and had just turned my head to look at Mrs. R——, when I heard a slight click!—and felt a gentle pull about my waist. I did not start, for I had almost expected it; but looking round carelessly, I met the cold features and fiery eyes of Madame Delauney turned upon me, and I thought I could perceive a purple hue rippling beneath the surface of her pale skin, like the waves of a lake. I did not look down; fortunately it was not necessary, for Madame Delauney's back was towards a large pier mirror; and as I glanced into it, I beheld—my watch-chain hanging from my vest pocket; one side of it had been cut!

I was now convinced. The mysterious adept at pocket picking, who had thrown the *creme de la creme* of New York into a fit of regular excitement, and made them fear to appear in public with their jewelry—the being who had caused each one of the "first circle" to mistrust the honesty of the other—stood before me. Yet how to proceed? It would not do to arrest her on the spot—Mrs. Johnson would never forgive me for the scandal it would create, and the whole company would lose their enjoyment. I was in a dilemma, and as one of the young widow's friends approached, I made my obeisance and turned away. As I walked towards Miss Belle her mother intercepted me, and asked what prospects I had; were there any suspicious persons in the company?

"Several, madame," I replied with mock gravity.

"Gracious me! Who are they?"

"Mr. Le Clair, whom you introduced," I replied, laughing.

"No jesting," said she. "Have you learned anything?"

I put my hand down to show her my cut watch chain, but—it was gone! The fish had run away with bait, hook and all.

The affair was getting serious, and I excited.

"My dear Mrs. R——," said I, "give yourself no uneasiness; you will lose no more jewelry after to-night. Permit me to speak a word with Belle."

"Hastening to the side of my fair chaperone, I whispered:

"Can you be discreet?"

"As wisdom," she said smiling.

"And play a part?"

"Like *le grande tragdienne!*"

"Then invite Madame Delauney to promenade on the rear piazza—the night is beautiful—from there stray into the garden, and take a position near the gate which opens into the next street. Keep her engaged, and be astonished at nothing that occurs."

Belle arched her brows understandingly, and nodded assent. I next strolled carelessly into the hall, opened the front door, and looked out. Raising my finger, the driver of my own carriage approached. It is almost needless to say that he was a policeman in disguise.

"What luck?" he asked.

"Good. Drive down the narrow street skirting the house, and stop at the garden gate."

The House was situated at the corner of a narrow street, with a brick wall extending from the rear to the next house. This wall screened the little flower garden, and contained a gate for the use of the servants.

When I returned to the drawing-room, Belle and Madame Delauney were absent. I found them in the garden, and plucking some flowers, I joined them, making some casual compliments. As soon as I had joined them, Belle started off for the house. Madame was about to follow, when I quickly arrested her.

"Madame Delauney, you are my prisoner."

"What do you mean, sir?" she gasped, recoiling from me.

"That I arrest you for theft. When you next steal a detective's watch chain, you should be more expert."

As I spoke I opened the gate, and revealed the carriage and policeman.

The scene caused her to cower before me. I then told her in hurried words that her whole career was known to me; that if she would go peaceably she might save much shame and disgrace. She hesitated for a moment, and then drawing herself up, proudly, she replied:

"I will go with you, but you had better beware when I have proved these accusations false!"

I assisted her in the carriage, and having a seat opposite, we were whirled rapidly away towards the office.

Although the hour was late, I found the industrious old chief up. He smiled graciously as I led in my beautiful prisoner, and narrated the incidents connected with her arrest. She was, of course, searched, but nothing was found until turning up the wide sleeves of her bodice, we found a number of secret pockets, in one of which was my watch chain. She evidently had not commenced her operations of the evening. The next day Madame Delauney's residence was searched, and nearly all the missing property was recovered. Her house was a rare depository of jewelry of every kind and estimate.

Upon conviction, she confessed that she had first learned the art of theft from her husband, who was accustomed to show her each new scheme of villany that was planned by any adept in connection with the Paris police. The ring before noticed had a spring diamond knife for a setting, which would easily strike through any golden ligature, and she was thus easily able to secure her prize. She pleaded that poverty was the cause of her crime, as prior to the death of her husband she had lived honestly. She suffered a slight penalty, on condition that she would leave the country.

REMAINS OF A MASTODON.—Last September, in quarrying limestone, in a gorge, about sixteen feet from the surface, on the land of Mr. Eli Blackburn, in St. Clair Tp., in this county, nearly the whole skeleton of what was supposed to be a Mastodon, was discovered by Mr. John Callihan. The leg bones were about 15 or 18 inches in circumference, and the others were about in the same proportion. After being exposed to the air, the bones all crumbled to dust, except the teeth, three of which were discovered. The enamel on these grinders is about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and in an excellent state of preservation; the balance of the tooth is petrified, and much like soapstone. We have part of one of these grinders, at our office, which can be seen by our friends, which is about five inches in length, three and one half in breadth, three in depth, and weighs eighteen ounces. A larger part of one of the teeth can be seen at Col. John Hafer's Hotel.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

A FATAL DUEL BETWEEN BOYS.—In the year 1853, at town of Senora, Tuolumne county, two American boys, aged thirteen and fourteen years, quarrelled about a girl thirteen years old, with whom they were both in love.—They agreed to submit the matter to a decision by "wager of battle." So, arming themselves with clubs they repaired to the outskirts of the town, and fought with savage earnestness, being observed only by some laborers at work on a building a short distance off, who thought the belligerents were playing. The fight raged for a short time with clubs, when one of the boys, having a dirk-knife on his person, drew it forth, and stabbed his adversary to the heart. This may be classed among the most extraordinary of duels.

The Savannah *Republican* strongly urges an extension of the terms of office-holders under the new confederacy. It recommends that the President be elected for eight or ten years, with a provision for his final, official retirement on a pension at the expiration of his term.

☞ A resolution has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, declaring the opinion that the Federal Government ought to buy all the slaves within our national borders, and thus put an end to trouble. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

☞ One half of mankind pass their lives in thinking how they shall get a dinner, and the other in thinking what dinner they shall eat; and the first are much less injured by occasional fasts, than are the latter by constant feasts.

☞ What many a man calls conscience is only a wholesome fear of the constable.

A PENNSYLVANIA APPEAL.

[From the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1861.

It is interesting, that the same conservative democratic representative who seconded, supported, and, by his amendment thereto, carried through the proposition which defeated the Lecompton Bill and whose name came thus to be forever associated in our Legislative history in a title—the *Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment*—with that of the venerated Kentucky Senator, should again be forward, in the present great trial, in promoting the measure of compromise for peace which Crittenden projected.

A letter addressed by Mr. Montgomery to a Republican, in which is discussed the Crittenden proposition, as against Republican objections, came to my knowledge yesterday, and it seeming most timely and proper for public use, I begged and obtained leave to make a copy thereof for your use.

The statement that the existing difficulties have arisen out of differences of interpretation of the Constitution, and therefore can only be settled by compromise, is more clearly presented and discussed therein than in any other paper that has come under my notice. The propriety of the Crittenden propositions as a basis of compromise is also well considered.

The better voice of Pennsylvania is thus uttered in rebuke of Stevens & Co., and this voice, there is abundant reason to believe, is to-day the voice of the Keystone State. So Pennsylvania supports Kentucky, as it is verily believed, it would be found she is supported by the people of the country, could the politicians who intervene between them and an expression upon the issue be displaced to all such expression.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

My Dear Sir:—Your kind letter is at hand, and has received my careful consideration. I entirely concur with you as to the dreadful consequences of disunion on the happiness and prosperity of our country. But there my concurrence with your views must terminate. I do not share with you the prejudice you express against an amendment of our constitution, nor participate in the reluctance you feel to accommodate our differences with the seceding States. I am not in favor of a constitutional amendment for "the *benefit of the South*," nor, by favoring it, do I "make terms" with traitors. I ask your close attention to my reasons for the course I am ready to pursue, and when you see them, I think you will concur with me in opinion. I am in favor of an amendment of the constitution, because the existing difficulties and others of a kindred character which may hereafter arise, can only be adjusted by such compromise. No man living places a higher estimate on the constitution of the United States than I do. I look upon it as providing the most perfect form of government the wisdom of man has ever desised. But the works of man are never perfect, and it is only wonderful that after the lapse of near three-fourths of a century we only require a single amendment to our fundamental laws. The necessity for this amendment arises from the conflicting interpretations given the constitution by the political parties of different sections. Take the Chicago Platform, the Breckinridge Platform, and the Democratic Platform and contrast them each with the other—and see the different views taken of the power conferred upon Congress by the constitution over the institution of slavery in the territories. The Republicans announce that "Liberty is *National*, and Slavery *Sectional*;" and that it is the duty of Congress to abolish in the territories, those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy *and Slavery.*" The Breckinridge Platform on the other hand, asserts that neither Congress nor a territorial Legislature can during the territorial existence, directly or indirectly abolish slavery, and that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the territories. The Democratic platform, in contra-distinction to the Breckinridge and Republican, asserts the great doctrine of "popular sovereignty and non-intervention," and declares "that the people of the territories, like those of the States, should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way—subject only to the Constitution of the United States." I will not say that every member of either of the political organizations is sincere in his support of their principles, but I will say that the great mass of all parties are honest and sincere, and no one will deny, that in every section, there are thousands of upright men, whose integrity of purpose and patriotism are beyond questionwho adhere to these diverse interpretations with the highest convictions of their correctness. These conflicting interpretations do exist, neither party is willing to yield, and it would seem no satisfactory means of determining the question at issue can be devised.

You cannot settle the interpretation of the Constitution by the result of elections; you cannot adjust these differences by an act of Congress. And the history of parties, during the last few years, demonstrate that the decisions of the Supreme Court on political questions will not be submitted to. Your party has denounced the decisions of that Court in the Dred Scott case with far too great vehemence to ask others to submit their opinions to its arbitrament. And every Breckinridge man in the Charleston and Baltimore Convention, refused his consent to abide by the future decisions of the Supreme Court on the Slavery question.

No party, probably is now willing to submit their opinions on these constitutional questions to the arbitrament of that court; and no other tribunal is in existence by which it can be adjusted.

This conflict as to the true interpretation of the Constitution, is the cause of all our troubles, and and admits of but one means of settlement. We must amend the Constitution itself in such a way as to put this cause of controversy forever at an end. The provisions on this subject are at present indefinite and obscure; we must make them definite and certain.

From the day the slavery question first began to agitate the different sections of the country to this hour, conflicting opinions thereon have threatened not only the peace and prosperity of our people, but the existence of the Union itself, and have brought us, at last, to the very verge of ruin. We should learn wisdom from the past and present, and prevent the possibility of future misunderstanding by the use of plain language which admits of but one interpretation.

No one has a greater horror of secession and secessionists than I have, and I am ready to vote for any reasonable means to punish and put them down. But if we had the power to compel every Southern member to come back and take his seat in Congress, and were Mr. Lincoln to be inaugurated in peace, yet this controversy in relation to the Constitution, would not be terminated. You may employ force; you may batter down every Southern city, blockade every Southern harbor, and sacrifice a million of lives, and you will yet have produced no change in the opinions of men; and the conflict of constitutional construction would still exist to disturb our peace and threaten our destruction. I therefore say, I am not in favor of compromise for the "benefit of the South," but for the future peace, and to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of our Union.

You can now see that when your Republican friends assure you "that there is nothing to compromise," they are surely mistaken: for these grave and serious questions must be compromised, or our Union is at an end; and they can only be compromised by Constitutional amendments.

I am for compromise; such a compromise as will secure a lasting adjustment of these sectional controversies. The shades of difference between the resolutions offered by Mr. Etheridge, known as the border State propositions, and those offered by my colleague Col. Florence, are those in which they are modeled, offered, by Senator Crittenden, I do not regard as vitally important. I prefer, however, to examine those offered by the latter named gentleman, for the reason that they have received more of public attention and approbation than the others.

I invite your attention whilst I reply to some of the leading objections made to these resolutions.

It is said that, by the terms of these resolutions, slavery is established and protected in territory lying south of the line 36 deg. 30 min., so long as the same shall remain in a territorial condition. Now, the territories are the common property of the States. Their government has created all the strife and controversy which exists. Mr. Crittenden proposes to portion them between the North and South allowing to the North three fourths of the whole. Is this unfair or unjust toward the North? I think not. It is objected, however, by Republicans, that we shall thus legalize and establish slavery in New Mexico. This is not so. The compromise measures of 1850, which all parties stand pledged to maintain, gave the people of Mexico the power to establish or prohibit slavery. It exists there now, and we cannot, in good faith to that compromise, interfere with it. The objection is a pretext of political men to prevent the adjustment of our national troubles.—No sensible man believes that New Mexico will ever become a Slave State. The nature of the soil, climate, and productions of the country forbid it.—Slave labor cannot be made profitable in a land as barren almost as the Sahara Desert. It is valuable only for its mineral wealth. Where slavery is not profitable it will never go. In adopting these resolutions, we really concede nothing to the South. New Mexico must and will be a free State and all sensible Southern men will admit it.

It is said, however, that the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden are applicable not only "to all the territory we now have, but 'to all that we may hereafter acquire;" that the day is not far distant when we may acquire a large part, if not the whole of Mexico; and that we would thus plant slavery in that country.

I think that this provision in the resolutions will have a directly opposite effect from that which is feared.—After the new apportionment, the North will have a majority of about two-thirds in both branches of the National Legislature. If this resolution is adopted, I feel very confident that this large Northern majority in Congress will not consent to the acquisition of future territory to be carved up into slave States.

The acquisition of territory has been the greatest curse that has befallen the nation. Our recent experience should teach us wisdom. In my belief, the prospect of slave territory being made by means of future acquisitions will do more to prevent the result feared, than any limitation of slavery that could be imposed. If I were a Southern man, anxious for the extension of slavery I would never consent to this provision of the resolutions. Without it, territory would be acquired, a large part of which could only be profitably cultivated by slave labor. And where slave labor is profitable, though you settle the land with Massachusetts abolitionists, yet slavery will be adopted, and slave States will be formed and admitted. But if we shall hereafter acquire territory, much as I am opposed to the spread of slavery, I would prefer to have some certain and fixed rule in respect to it provided, which may exclude future controversy rather than have the matter so left that there may be re-opened all the strife and sectional discord which have heretofore sprung up and now exist in relation to territorial government. We had better guard against the recurrence of these evils at any cost.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise brought the Republican party into existence. And now, the day of its power, should it stand up against the restoration of that line, it will demonstrate that all its pretentions of devotion to that compromise were false and hypocritical. That line cannot be restored as a mere law, because the Supreme Court of the United States has declared it unconstitutional. It can only be restored by a constitutional amendment. For thirty years fidelity to that line gave us peace, prosperity and happiness. Let us restore it in such a form that the fluctuating opinions of politicians can not disturb it again. With it we will restore the hearts and affections of our people to the constitution and the Union. Restore that line and there will be averted the horrors of civil war, and the slavery question will be removed forever from the halls of Congress and the political arena.

These are my views and my reasons for supporting the Crittenden resolution of a kindred character. I hope they will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be,
Yours truly,
WM. MONTGOMERY.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

VIEWED BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14, 1861.—Upon one point there appears to be a fixed determination and straightforward action here. Reconstruction is dead. A Southern Confederation is established, and the Southern Confederacy is a fixed thing. But what sort of a Confederacy? Here the Convention is at sea; and vague dreads of the future, and terrors of the people, and in some degree a want of statesmanship, paralyze all useful and essential reform, and weaken men into inaction.

Let the people prepare their minds for a failure in the future Permanent Southern Constitution. For South Carolina is about to be saddled with almost every grievance except Abolition, for which she has long struggled, and just withdrawn from the late United States Government. Surely McDuffie lived in vain, and Calhoun taught for nought, if we are again to be plundered, and our commerce crippled, destroyed by tariffs—even discriminating tariffs. Yet this is the almost inevitable prospect. The fruit of the labors of thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness, is about to slip through our fingers.

But is this all we are about to be called on to enact and bear? It is only the beginning.

The three-fifths rule of representation for slaves was one of the many Yankee swindles put upon us in the formation of the old Constitution. It is a radical wrong. It most unfairly dwarfs the power of some of the States in any Federal representation. The proportion of her black to the white population is very much larger than that of any other slave State. By the old swindle, her fair proportion of representation was cut down upon all her slaves in proportion as three to five.—The black population, being in a majority in our State, two-fifths of more than one-half of the people of the State are entirely unrepresented. And in just the degree that the proportion of the black population in South Carolina predominates over the proportion of the blacks to the whites in any other State, is the swindle augmented and aggravated. South Carolina is small enough without again flinging away what legitimate power she possesses. That power is in her slaves—socially, politically, economically. The proposition of the three-fifths rule calls upon her not only to stultify herself, but to dwarf her powers.

Is this all? It is not. She is probably to be called upon to brand herself and her institutions.

The old Constitution of the United States merely grants to the Congress the power to prohibit by law the further introduction of slaves from Africa or elsewhere, outside of the United States. Terrorism here is about to make its perpetual prohibition a fundamental provision of the Constitution itself. A stigma is thus broadly stamped upon the whole institution before the whole world, and sealed by ourselves.

It is greatly to be regretted that the debates upon the Constitution will probably not be public. It seems to me that they will be very important as guides in the future, whereby we may be enabled to comprehend its meaning—the proper interpretation of its language.

To change the subject—a nice pickle South Carolina has been placed in with regard to Fort Sumter. Three weeks ago it was feared by many that any assault upon that fort was to be postponed to the 4th of February, and then to be turned over to the action of the Southern Congress. Such has proved the fact. What has been gained? President Davis will not be inaugurated until Saturday evening, the 16th of February. This is the earliest period possible. Circumstances may still further delay it.

The Monday two weeks following, Lincoln is to be inaugurated at Washington. What opportunity is there between these two dates for Mr. Davis to make preparations for attack—to make his demand upon Mr. Buchanan for its surrender, and to receive an answer before the 4th of March? None whatever. We will have to fight, and we will have to fight Lincoln instead of Buchanan. And who are to do the fighting? South Carolinians, and none but South Carolinians. The fort will, of course, be reinforced if it is in the power of man to do it. Will any body tell me how lives have been saved by this policy? The attitude of our State has been in a large measure demoralized—I will not say disgraced—by the course pursued; the political attitude of the whole Southern Confederation has been embarrassed and complicated; and what is gained? Nothing, that I can see, but the spilling of much more valuable blood than was at all necessary.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—At considerable extra labor we give Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural in this week's *Globe*. Read it carefully.

The Latest News.

CONGRESS.—Corwin's joint resolutions to amend the Constitution, which had previously passed the House by a two-thirds vote, passed the Senate on Monday morning by 24 yeas to 12 nays—two-thirds voting for the resolutions. The Peace Conference resolutions were voted on and rejected by the Senate—as were also the Crittenden resolutions. The Senate was in session all day Sunday and Sunday night.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The inauguration came off without difficulty. Quiet and good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The crowd in the city was supposed to number fifty thousand—office-seekers and strangers generally.

THE TARIFF.—The Tariff Bill as passed by Congress, was signed by President Buchanan on Saturday.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—President Lincoln's Cabinet is composed of the following gentlemen:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Navy—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.
Secretary of Interior—Caleb Smith, of Indiana.
Post Master General—Gideon J. Wells, of Connecticut.
Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, is a free trade Abolitionist.

PRESIDENT TYLER DENOUNCING THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Messrs. Tyler and Sedden were serenaded at Richmond, Va., on Thursday night last.—Both spoke, and ex-President Tyler denounced the result as a worthless affair, and said the South had nothing to hope for from the republicans. Mr. Sedden said it was a delusion, a sham, an an insult and offense to the South.

—The secession sentiment is increasing among the people of Virginia, and if any measures of coercion are adopted the North may rest assured that Virginia will secede. The action of the Peace Congress is generally condemned in that State.

—The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

"The Crisis."

At this writing, Tuesday, it is impossible for any man, with the confused state of affairs as they exist at Washington before him, to give an opinion worth anything, as to what will be the condition of our national troubles a week hence. We may and we may not have civil war forced upon us. One thing is certain however, there will be a change of programme for better or for worse in less than ten days. The Republican Abolitionists and the Southern Disunionists continue to work harmoniously together to bring about a complete destruction of our once glorious Union. The distress of the country and the prayers of the people have had but little effect upon their rascally conduct. Our only hope is in Lincoln and his Cabinet. If he has taken to his bosom an Abolitionist, he cannot expect the conservative men of his own or the Democratic, or any other party, to sustain him. If he throws overboard the Abolitionists, he will have the good men of all parties to defend and protect him.

The Minority President.

In point of fact, the two Democratic candidates, Douglas and Breckinridge, received together a much larger number of votes than Lincoln did.—The *Tribune Almanac* gives the full returns as follows:

Douglas,	1,365,976
Breckinridge,	847,953
Democratic vote,	2,213,929
Lincoln.	1,857,610
Democratic maj.	356,319

If it be said that the Democratic vote as thus given, includes some Bell men in those States where there were fusion tickets, we admit it; but on the other hand, the vote of South Carolina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, is not included at all. Being unanimous for Breckinridge its popular vote, if cast, would have added 40,000 or 50,000 to the Democratic side. It is plain, therefore, that the Democratic vote, notwithstanding the split in its ranks, was some 300,000 to 350,000 larger than that given for Lincoln. If we add the 590,631 votes given to Bell, we have an aggregate majority against Lincoln of 946,950 votes, or including South Carolina, 1,000,000 in round numbers.

THE INAUGURAL.

Follow-citizens of the United States:—

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurances of our political fabric depend.—And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any sort of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible—that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor.—The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution, as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other—to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous.

Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be kept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again—In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrendered as a slave?

And might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of the citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts to Congress as proper to be enforced.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, but in official and private stations to conform to and abide by all these acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first Inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of the universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

I shall continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an assocation of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself, the Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in part by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution; having lost the vital element of perpetuity it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union. That resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people, for that object, while the strict legal right may exist in the government, to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so, would be so irritating and so nearly unfeasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security, which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government, can give them. The course here indicated, will be followed, unless current events and experience, shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion shall be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another, who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering on so grave a matter as the destination, of our national fabric, with all its benefits, it memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously, why we do so? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence. Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are *greater than all the real ones you fly from?* Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied?—I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories?—The Constitution does not expressly say.—Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.—If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion, or section of a Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who choose this dismal sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interest among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forfeit the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections for each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied as Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix lines for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a political confidence in the ultimate justice of the people.—Is there any better or equal hope in the world. In our present differences is either party without faith of being in right if the Almighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice on your side of the North or on yours of the South. That truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgments of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My Countrymen—One and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by time.

But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.—Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every loving heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be the better angels of our nature.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington City, March 4, 1861.

The Compromise Propositions.

The Washington *National Intelligencer*, of Thursday last, in a masterly article, uses the following eloquent language:

"Whatever may be the individual opinion entertained by any member of the present Congress respecting the eligibility of these propositions, in whole or in part, he may, in any event, with entire consistency and in perfect conformity with his duty as a representative, aid in transmitting them to that tribunal whose ratification they must receive before they become integral parts of the national charter.—Who will deny to the people of the States an opportunity to express their wishes in respect to the adoption of these amendments? What party shall assume to set itself up in contempt of that popular arbitrament which sooner or later it must confront? If the people are opposed to the propositions, they will so express themselves, and the propositions will fall to the ground. If the people, on the contrary, are inclined, as we feel assured is the case, to ratify these amendments, they will deeply resent the action of any party which proceeds on the theory of balking their wishes.

"For ourselves, we are free to say that we gladly accept, and cordially recommend these propositions as a basis of adjustment. We urge them now upon the preliminary action of Congress, and we shall urge them for final ratification by the several States. We see in them a ground upon which conservatives in the North and in the South may make a common and determined stand against the continuance or revival, in any form, of the sectional agitations which have so long vexed the nation until at last they have partially destroyed its integrity. If we do not misconceive the purport and mission of these propositions, *they are destined, by the popular adhesion they shall receive, to strike a death-blow at political ultraism, whether finding its representatives in the North or in the South.*—By their acceptance or their rejection the candidates for popular favor in the immediate future must be prepared to stand or fall. Sooner or later the will of the people will make itself heard in the final deliberate adoption or in the final deliberate rejection of these propositions. We do not doubt their verdict; and we feel fully persuaded that the people of the South may now bide their time in entire confidence that the people of the North will in the ratification of these constitutional guarantees, afford the best possible evidence of a spirit at once conciliatory and fraternal."

☞ The Tariff established in New Orleans upon imports from abolition States, has caused an advance in whiskey. The duty on said contraband is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the venders of the ardent have advanced their prices 35 cents per gallon. That's heavy on the consumer.

Interview Between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas.

A special dispatch to *The Press*, dated Feb. 27th, says:—"Mr. Douglas called upon Mr. Lincoln last night at Willard's Hotel, and told him that he sought an interview at the risk of being misunderstood, but that the critical condition of the country required every friend of the Union to lay aside partisan feeling and personal delicacy. He had just learned that there was imminent danger that the Peace Conference would dissolve without agreeing upon any basis of adjustment. In that event, he apprehended that the Border States might resolve promptly to secede from the Union, before any plan could be matured for referring the matters in dispute to the people of the several States. A fearful responsibility would rest upon the President elect if the Union were dissolved under his Administration, unless he did everything in his power to save the country from such a catastrophe. That Mr. Lincoln alone could now save it. He implored him to speak to his friends in the Conference, and save the country. Mr. Douglas did not desire Mr. Lincoln to explain his views then to him, but to speak promptly and unequivocally to his own friends. Twenty-four hours more and it might be too late. He reminded Mr. Lincoln that he had children as well as Mr. Douglas, and implored him, "in God's name, to act the patriot, and to save to our children a country to live in." Mr. Douglas said to Mr. Lincoln that he was now, as heretofore, his political opponent, and expected to oppose the political measures of his Administration, but assured him that no partisan advantage should be taken, or political capital manufactured, out of an act of patriotism which would preserve the Union of these States. Mr. Douglas added that he had now performed his duty, and asked Mr. Lincoln to perform his.

Mr. Lincoln listened respectfully and kindly, and assured Mr. Douglas that his mind was engrossed with the great theme which they had been discussing, and expressed his gratification at the interview.

At the close of the interview, Mr. Lincoln called around him a number of his political friends, and consulted with them in reference to this appeal of the "Little Giant."

FROM WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Plan of Adjustment Adopted by the Peace Conference.

The Vote by States Upon Each Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, '61.

The following are the propositions adopted, and a correct list of each vote given in the Peace Conference to-day on the plan adopted as a basis for the final settlement. The vote in each case was cast by States. The first section was that offered by Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, and the second section that offered by Mr. Summers, of Virginia:

ARTICLE 13.

SECTION 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

YEAS—Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—9.

NAYS—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—8.

DIVIDED—New York and Kansas—2.

NOT VOTING—Indiana.

SECTION 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

YEAS—Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—11.

NAYS—Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia—8.

DIVIDED—New York and Kansas—2.

SECTION 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize, is prohibited.

YEAS—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—12.

NAYS—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire—4.

DIVIDED—New York and Kansas—2.

SECTION 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

YEAS—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—15.

NAYS—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire—4.

DIVIDED—New York and Kansas—2.

SECTION 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

YEAS—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Kansas—16.

NAYS—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Virginia—5.

SECTION 6. The first, third, and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

YEAS—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee—11.

NAYS—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia—9.

DIVIDED—New York.

SECTION 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

YEAS—Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—12.

NAYS—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Missouri, and Vermont—7. DIVIDED—New York.

NOT VOTING—Massachusetts.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die* at one o'clock. Many of the commissioners have already left for home.

Presentation of Memorial of the Peace Conference to Congress.

At two o'clock this P. M., Dr. Pulestion, Secretary of the Peace Conference, was introduced to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and presented the following memorial, with a letter from President Tyler, and the amendments adopted by the Conference.

A like communication was handed to Vice President Breckinrige for presentation in the Senate:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The Convention, assembled upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, to adjust the unhappy differences which now disturb the peace of the Union, and threaten its continuance, make known to the Congress of the United States that their body convened in the city of Washington, on the 4th inst., and continued in session until the 27th.

There were in the body, when action was taken upon that which is here submitted, one hundred and thirty-three commissioners, representing the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas.

They have approved what is herewith submitted, and respectfully request that your honorable body will submit it to Conventions in the States, as article *thirteen* of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Attest: J. HENRY PULESTON, Sec'y.

Another Step of Progress.

The action of the Senate of Pennsylvania, on last Thursday, was of the most important character. On that day the bills commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and providing for the speedy completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, passed finally, and they now only require the signature of the Governor to become laws of the Commonwealth. These bills were not passed without a severe struggle. At every step they encountered the most bitter opposition.—Prejudice was arrayed against them, and ignorance combatted them; but in spite of all they progressed—growing in favor with the intelligent people each day, until the final action of the Senate placed the enduring seal of approbation upon them.

When we look back upon the struggle which attended these measures, and recall the difficulties which stood in the way of their success, we cannot but feel rejoiced at this happy termination. Never for one moment did we doubt their justice; and entertaining this conviction, we never despaired of their triumph. However much necessary and just legislation may be opposed by those who lag in the rear of human advancement, this opposition must eventually yield to that liberal and progressive spirit which so eminently marks the present age, and is so peculiarly a characteristic of the American people. The history of Pennsylvania is a record of struggles with old-time bigotry, and of triumph over it. Our present enviable position as a great Commonwealth of free people, was not reached by a path of roses; but it has been gained by hard toil on the part of those who set themselves to work to carve a way through the flinty incrustations which surround the minds of those who blindly ignore everything except the fossilized prejudices of the past.

Of the effect of these bills on the future of Pennsylvania it is unnecessary to speak. This is not the age of prophecy, nor do we aspire to the dignity of being a prophet; yet we will hazard the prediction, that in five years from this time the wisdom that conceived them and the justice which carried them into effect will be acknowledged by thousands who now clamor against them. They will develope our resources, stimulate our trade, enhance our wealth, and encourage the enterprise of our people. All this they will do without, in the meantime, inflicting burthens upon any portion of our citizens. No increase of taxation will be demanded, and no man now living within our borders will be inconvenienced to the extent of one dollar by their enforcement.

It is somewhat remarkable that the bitterest opposition to these enactments came from portions of the State where the people have no interest in them one way or the other—from those who could have been reasonably expected to look upon them as unprejudiced judges. Such was the case in the North-Eastern part of the Commonwealth, and particularly in the counties of Berks, Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton. The people of these counties have railroad facilities which render them independent of all other portions of Pennsylvania, and these facilities have developed their resources to a most marked extent. Their taxes are not higher than are those of the people who live on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and yet they insisted that the citizens who use this improvement should be burthened heavily, extraordinarily and unnecessarily. They closed their ears to all arguments and refused to listen to all appeals; and not satisfied with their obstinacy and illiberality, they have waged a crusade against the men among them who rose superior to prejudice and conceded justice alike to all the people of the State.

But these persecuted men will outlive the storm that assails them. They have acted as legislators should—forgetting local prejudices for the common good, and the time will come when the correctness of their course will be admitted even by their persecutors.—A thousand examples could be instanced to show the folly of yielding a blind obedience to bigotry and intolerance, even when they rave most loudly, and this case is not, we think, destined to be an exception to a rule so general.

It is but just, in this connection, to pay a tribute of admiration to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has been mainly instrumental in having an odious restriction removed from the trade and business of one-half of our people. His course on this subject has been so prudent, so fair, and so honorable, as to command the respect of the enemies as well as the friends of the reform. With an energy as remarkable as it is commendable, he persevered in the great work he had, undertaken, and he commanded success by deserving it. He has succeeded against obstacles which would have caused most men to give up in despair; and he has, besides, gained a reputation for ability and gentlemanly deportment throughout the entire Commonwealth, which will be as enduring as it is exalted.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—A gentlemen, says the *Harrisburg Sentinel*, well known in the political circles of Pennsylvania, and highly esteemed, in writing to his son, who is at present a distinguished member of the Senate of this State, uses the following patriotic and truthful language:

"God grant that you may be spared to pursue the good work you have commenced! Sacrifice every prejudice—all pride of opinion—everything, in fine, but principle, to heal the wounds of our bleeding country. For rest assured, my dear boy, that those good men who are instrumental in doing this will live in the hearts of all true lovers of liberty to the end of time—while the mere partizan, or miserable demagogue, who attempts to retard the glorious work, will be utterly forgotten, or remembered only with scorn and contempt."

The gentleman referred to above is Judge Palmer, of Pottsville, who embodied the above eloquent and patriotic paragraph in a letter to Hon. Robt. M. Palmer, Speaker of the Senate.

☞ BROAD TAPE FOR VENITIAN BLINDS,—Plain and fancy, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Mar. 6, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a tract of land in Tell township, estate of Geo. Wilson, Esq., dec'd.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a lot of ground in Brady township, estate of Arthur Adamson, dec'd.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of March, at the residence of David Enyeart in Walker township, horses, milch cows, sheep, hogs, and a variety of agricultural implements,

On Tuesday, 12th of March, on the premises of Jackson Enyeart, in Hopewell township, horses, cows and young cattle.

On Tuesday, March 12th, at Manor Hill, at the store of Silas A. Cresswell, dry-goods hardware, queensware, hats, caps, boots and shoes, &c.

On Friday, March 15th, at the Nurseries of Messrs. Taylor & Cremer, in Huntingdon, a large variety of choice apple, peach, and other fruit trees.

On Wednesday, March 20th, at the residence of George Sprankle, near, Waterstreet, horses, colts, milch cows, young cattle, and stock hogs.

On Friday March 22d, at the late residence of Andrew Allison, dec'd., in Henderson township, horses, cows, young cattle, hogs. Also, grain by the bushel and grain in the ground. Also farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture.

[For the Globe.]

THE UNION.

BY A. M. ESCOT.

The Union! the Union!
The hope of the free;
However we may differ,
In this we agree.

Our glorious banner,
No traitor shall mar,
By effacing a stripe,
Or destroying a star.

The Union, the Union!
In God we repose—
We confide in the power
That vanquish'd our foes.

The God of our fathers,
Oh, still may He be
The strength of the Union,
The hope of the free.

Disunion! No never!
The Union forever!
And curs'd be the hand
That our Union would sever.

Tell Township, Feb. 25, 1861.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—We are requested to say that it is intended to put the water in on the Eastern and Lower Western Divisions by the 15th inst. On the Lower Juniata Division, the aqueducts cannot be got ready until towards the last of the month. We understand that great quantities of grain all along the canal are waiting the opening of the navigation to be shipped to eastern markets.

RAILROAD HOTEL, PETERSBURG.—Our friend Jacob Longnecker, of West township, has leased the Railroad Hotel in Petersburg, now occupied by Henry Helfright, and will take possession on the 1st of April. We have no doubt Mr. Longnecker will keep a good house and we recommend our friends visiting Petersburg to give him a call.

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.—This Hotel, located in the Diomond, is to be enlarged by an addition of a third story. The propietor, Mr. Val. Crouse, is doing a good business, and when the improvement is completed he may expect a greatly increased run of patronage.

THE JACKSON AND EXCHANGE HOTELS.—The brothers, Col. Graffus and Col. J. S. Miller, take charge of these Hotels on the 1st of April. John S. has purchased the Exchange, and Graffus has leased the Jackson. Huntingdon will have at least three first rate Hotels for the accommodation of the public generally.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Imlay & Bicknell give the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note, purporting to be the true issue of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkesbarree, Pa., which has just been put in circulation. It is an exact imitation of the genuine note. The title of the bank is in a circle at the top of the note, the figures 10 in each upper corner, on lower left two Indians, on lower right oval male portrait. The only security the public have is to refuse all 10's of this plate on this bank. The officers, without doubt, will call in all issues of this plate, and cause a new one to be made at once.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—We learn from the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* that on the 7th ult., Prof. T. H. Pollock, Principal of the Mercantile College of that city, was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Lancaster county. The *Express* says his examination was a very creditable one.—Prof. Pollock is a native of Shirley township, and is well known to many of our citizens.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church, of this place, on next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.—A call, numerously signed, has been posted at several places in town for a public meeting of all workingmen in the county favorable to the formation of a new political party. The meeting is called at the Court House on Tuesday evening next. We always like to hear the workingmen speak out like men—and act like men. Their present movement may be to their interests, and it may not. We have been one of the toiling millions all our life, and therefore can feel with the workingmen. To sustain the movement of the workingmen, a new paper is to be established in this place by Wm. F. Shaw and B. F. Miller. The first number of the paper will be issued in a week or two. *The Workingmen's Advocate* will be the name of the paper.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1861.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two-thirds vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called on to give. But a few days ago, they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that they had no desire nor disposition to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. Yesterday, however, they seemed to have forgotten this declaration, being carried away by wild fanaticism. The peculiar condition of the country required some action. If they had changed their ground since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the States, then he was no Republican. In repeated speeches he had said that those who accused the Republicans of such a design uttered a slander.—Should they say to the world, when they are about to possess the power of the Government, that they are for using it to break down the sovereign rights of the States, and invade their privileges? If that was the doctrine he could not subscribe to it.—They should bear in mind that they were not the masters, but the mere servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country and for the good of the Republican party, he appealed to them to come forward to-day, and with the same unanimity that they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition, as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace, you wrong yourself, and not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said while there were fifteen slaveholding States acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government and therefore having themselves against an invasion of their rights, it was a matter of little consequence whether such an amendment to the Constitution was inaugurated or not; but the state of the country is now essentially and radically changed. Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to the Government, and have proceeded to organize a separate Confederacy, independent of the Federal Government. Whether it will be recognized or not, is a question for the future. If these States maintain their position for a year or two, and it should appear that nothing but war can bring them back, he would be disposed to recognize their independence. In this state of things, if the remaining slaveholding States continue in the Union, they are entitled to additional guarantees, [Exclamations on the Democratic side of "Good! good! That's right."] There are now seven slaveholding and nineteen free States. In ten years hence, Delaware will, for all practical purposes, be free. This will make twenty free and six slaveholding States, and in a few more years we will have five more free States. There would then be the requisite three-fourths of the States to change the Constitution, and confer on the Federal Government the power to interfere with slavery in the States.

He held that this was a power which should never be invested in Congress, if there was even only one slaveholding State. Slavery was a matter of local and State concern. If he was a citizen of a slaveholding State, and desired the emancipation of slavery, he would resist all interference by the Federal Government. If it was the purpose to afford constitutional protection to the slaveholding States, which the altered condition of the country demands, it was incumbent to submit the proposition to the people, to say, at least, how they will recognize it. It ought not to be said, that the Constitution, as our fathers made it, is sufficient. At the time of its adoption, there was only one free State; the others were slaveholding; therefore, there was no necessity for guarantees. He was in earnest when he said he did not desire to interfere with slavery in the States, and apprehended that his associates did not.—If the Border Slave States remain in the Union, they have the right to demand such guarantees, and, so far as he was concerned, they shall have them [Applause from the Democratic and Southern sides.] His friends on the Republican side were making a mistake. He would tell them that public opinion in the States they represent will not warrant their refusal.—At all events, it was ungenerous to refuse the people an opportunity to express their opinion. Their position would not be sustained. He would say to his Southern friends, if this guarantee be now refused, let them forego any act of secession, until there shall be an opportunity for appeal to the people of the free States. [Applause] He called for the previous question.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, amid great confusion, appealed to Mr. Stanton to withdraw his demand for the precious question, which

Mr. Stanton most emphatically refused to do.

Several gentlemen complained of the confusion, as it was impossible to understand what was going on. Some said the noise was owing to the large number of strangers on the floor, while others charged the disorder to the members themselves.

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to do his duty.

The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote rejecting Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution. It was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 65.

Mr. Hickman raised a point of order that two-thirds were necessary to reconsider, but the Speaker decided that a mere majority was necessary for this purpose.

Ther was another and still another outbreak of confusion.

Members demanded the enforcement of the rules, and the Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform his duty.

The question was now presented on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Corwin, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

Article XII.—"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions therein, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

The Speaker announced the result—yeas 133, nays 65.

The Speaker. There being the necessary two-thirds, the resolution is adopted.

The result was greeted with tremendous applause on both the Republican and Democratic sides, and from the galleries.

S. Steel Blair, from this District voted with the nays.

Remarks of Judge Lewis on Presenting President Buchanan with the Resolutions of the Democratic Convention.

The Convention of the Democratic party, that assembled at Harrisburg, on the 22d ultimo was the largest that ever assembled in this Commonwealth. It was composed of distinguished men from every part of the State, representing every shade of opinion heretofore existing in the party.

Ex-Chief Justice Lewis was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and reported them to the Convention. They were unanimously adopted. A committee of thirty-four was appointed to convey these resolutions to the Peace Congress, and to the President and Vice President of the United States. This committee attended in the East Room of the White House, on Saturday evening, 23d, and Chief Justice Lewis, as its organ, presented the resolutions to, and addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: You see in attendance thirty-four citizens of Pennsylvania, constituting a committee appointed by the Democratic Convention held in Harrisburg on the 21st and 22d Feb., 1861.

It gives me great pleasure that I have been selected by my fellow-citizens as their organ, on this occasion: first, because I know that you will be gratified with the pleasing intelligence we are about to communicate; and, secondly, because it comes through the channel of one old neighbor and personal friend to another. We are charged with the agreeable duty of presenting to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by that great Convention. I speak of it as a great Convention, because it was the largest representative assembly ever convened in that Commonwealth, and because it comprised the wisdom of men distinguished for their long experience in public life, and the energy of others, younger in years, but equally well known for their patriotic devotion to the free institutions of their country. I speak of it as a great Convention, because it was composed of leading and influential men from every part of the State, and of every shade of opinion heretofore existing among our political brethren.

Your Excellency is aware that the party which has hitherto had the chief agency in sustaining, and in administering our wise system of self-government, was unfortunately distracted by differences of opinion in relation to the selection of your successor in office. This destruction of our harmony paralyzed our action, and was one of the principal means by which our political adversaries were enabled to gain their temporary triumph at the late Presidential election, and thus to bring upon the country the deep gloom which now spreads itself over the land. It will give you great pleasure to learn that the dissensions to which I refer, so far as they affect your native State, are entirely healed: that all private griefs are "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and that the great conservative party, whose battles, when united, are always victories, are now united as a band of brothers, with one heart, and one voice, and that they are ready and able, when a legitimate opportunity shall offer, to rescue the Government from the hands of those whose avowed principles and threatened purposes are rapidly producing its destruction.

Our Convention met on the 21st of February, and closed its labors on the 22d, a day which gave birth to the Father of our country, and a fitting day for the serious consideration of our present national difficulties. The closing of that Convention was the adoption of these resolutions, and the appointment of this committee. The full number of delegates called was three hundred and ninety-nine, and, with very few exceptions, all were in attendance.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. That committee was composed of thirty-three members, selected, not by the presiding officer, but by the Convention itself, the delegates residing in each Senatorial district choosing for themselves, the member who was to represent them in the committee. In speaking of my brethren on that committee, I trust that I may be allowed to assure you that they were statesmen and patriots, distinguished for their sound discretion and their past services.

After many hours of calm, dignified and independent, but harmonious deliberation, they unanimously agreed upon every resolution reported to the Convention; and every resolution thus reported was unanimously adopted by that Convention, every member rising from his seat, and proclaiming with an earnestness which could not be mistaken, his hearty approbation of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions.

You will perceive that the platform thus constructed is one on which the whole Democratic party may stand in their union and strength. There is not a single unsound plank in it. It is a platform on which all true friends of the Constitution and the Union, and all patriots and law-abiding citizens, of every party, may gather themselves together, to save the country from the calamities which threaten its destruction.

You will also see that the Convention has clearly affirmed that the several States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the Federal Government, and that they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution to protect and defend them. There is also a distinct recognition of the doctrine that the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enunciated in the Federal Constitution, possesses, within those limits, supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

I know that it will give you real satisfaction to learn that the high council of our party whose representatives we are on this occasion, has not hesitated to affirm, with entire unanimity, that our Southern brethren have equal rights with ourselves in the Territories, acquired by the blood and treasure of all for the common benefit of all; that this right is founded on the clearest equity, is supported by the decision of the highest court in the Union, and ought to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen until some satisfactory division of the territory be settled by an amendment of the Constitution. In the fearless support of established rights, our Convention has not followed the example of those who acknowledge the justice of these principles, but have not the courage to support them, and who know the duty of obedience to the decrees of our highest court, but cannot bring their allegiance up to the true standard of an enlightened conscience.

You will also perceive that our people in Pennsylvania are in favor of aiding in the execution of that clause of the Constitution which requires the States to deliver up fugitive slaves to their owners, and also in favor of repealing statutes which obstruct its execution, and of substituting other enactments, in accordance with the Federal Law.

The Democratic party have also avowed a deep and abiding attachment to the Union of the States. They will cling to it as the last hope of freedom; as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence. They have also expressed, in one of those resolutions, a determination to oppose, discountenance, and prevent, by all proper and legitimate means, any attempt, on the part of the Republicans in power, to make armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as the rights of the latter continue to be unsecured, denied, and obstructed.

All those resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity. But the one which condemned armed aggression upon the Southern States while their rights were denied, was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. It went up, from the loud and long-continued shouts of applause, which burst spontaneously from that grave and intelligent assembly, that their hearts revolted against civil war, arraying father against son, brother against brother, and friends and kindred against each other. Mingling foremost in the bloody scene, and slaughtering each other in the fratricidal conflict would, of course, be found the brave heroes of the Mexican war; the companions-in-arms who had won their laurels together, fighting side by side against our foreign enemy at Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and the gates of Mexico. I have no hesitation in saying that the resolution reported by the committee fell far short of the feeling of the Convention against the inauguration of a civil war in an unjust cause.

But pardon me for detaining you so long. Herewith I have the honor to present a copy of the resolutions to which I have referred. We know that you will do all you can to preserve our beloved Union. We hope that our common flag may continue to be the banner of one united sisterhood of States, bearing aloft in every clime its glorious symbols of unity and power.

At the conclusion of Judge Ellis Lewis' remarks, he stepped forward and handed a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Buchanan, who, when receiving them, replied with much feeling in a brief but eloquent address to the committee.

DIED,

On the morning of the 19th DAVID MALCOMB, infant son of David and Mollie I. Grove, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Infant treasure thou wast given
Here awhile to cheer our way;
Then the precious gift of Heaven,
Far too precious here to stay,
God's own angel
Come to bear thee hence away.

As a bud on bright May morning,
Which as blie its fragrance shed,
When the cruel frosts have bitten,
Lies among the faded dead,
So thou loved one
Lieth in thy grave-yard bed.

But though dead, thou hast not perished,
Death confines not in the tomb;
As a bud, the gardener cherished,
Thou on bright-er plains shall bl-om,
In Heaven's garden
Thou wilt shed thy sweet perfume.

Infant treasure thou has left us;
Left us here alone to dwell;
Yet 'tis God who hath bereft us,
And "He doeth all things well."
Infant treasure
For a little while farewell.

J. D. B.

☞ Blair county papers please copy.

Passage of the Railroad Bills.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, March 1st.]

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to announce the final passage, by the senate, of the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties upon the Pennsylvania railroad, and also the bill to promote the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and thereby secure the immediate interest which the State has in that great improvement. Having advocated the passage of both of these bills, as calculated to subserve the true interests of this State, in the face of prejudices existing against them in the ranks of the political party to which we are devoted, we cannot but feel gratified at their endorsement by decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature, after the closest scrutiny and the most ample discussion. Time will vindicate the wisdom of the policy which dictated their passage, and old prejudices wear out and disappear forever.

Although the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties was opposed, earnestly and ably, by gentlemen for whom we entertain the greatest respect, we heard nothing to shake our settled conviction of the impolicy and injustice of the tax upon tonnage upon the Pennsylvania railroad, or any other avenue transporting the products of industry to market. We regard that policy as suicidal—as inflicting a deliberate injury upon the interests of our own State—as calculated to build up other States, having rival roads to the great West, at the expense of Pennsylvania—and as materially retarding the growth and prosperity of our own people. Aside from these paramount considerations of public policy, the tonnage tax is unjust because it is unequal. It lacks the essential requisite of a rightful imposition, because its product is drawn from one class of the community—the class of producers who are compelled to seek this avenue to market. These two objections are fatal to the continuance of this tax, and unanswerable in favor of its repeal. All arguments drawn from the amount of money which may be apparently lost to the Treasury by the removal of this tax, fall to the ground, without first establishing its policy and justice, aside from its productiveness; for a tax does not become right because it pays an ample revenue. On the contrary, the wrong becomes the more flagrant in exact proportion to its extent.

The following shows the vote in the Senate on the final passage of this bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, and Palmer, *Speaker*.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Heistand, Irish, Ketcham, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, and Yardley.—15.

The vote on the final passage of the bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie railroad was more decided than could have been anticipated, and showed how strong was the conviction of the necessity of this measure for the completion of the road and the development of that hitherto neglected portion of the State through which it passes, as well as for the better security of the payment of the mortgage held by the Commonwealth. The vote in the Senate on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Heistand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, M'Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardly, and Palmer, *Speaker*.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boughter, Clymer, Crawford, Irish, Ketcham, Mott, Penney, and Welsh.—8.

A Thrilling Narrative.

The following narrative of Mrs. Sherman's sufferings, from the pen of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Martin, is harrowing. It was written to the brother of both sisters, who resides in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Texas. The letter is dated Parker county, Texas, Dec. 17, 1860.

My Dear Brother:—The Indians have gone down upon us, murdering our sister Martha A. Sherman. Her fate and suffering are too horrid to relate—a thought of the affair sinks my soul into despair, and you see that these lines are nearly obliterated by tears. To sicken and die by the ordinary circumstances of Providence, is but moderate suffering—but to suffer the thousand deaths of a dying one at the hands of the pitiless savage, melts the heart to contemplate.

The Indians went to Mr. Sherman's house, shook hands with all, and asked for something to eat. It was dinner time, and they gave the Indians the table. They ate and then ordered Mr. S. to leave the house. He did so, taking with him his wife and the three little children. They had got off some five or six hundred yards when the Indians overtook them; sister was carried back to the house by them, alone, leaving Mr. S. and the children. The heartless wretches here began brutal outrages, whipping her all the way to the house, over the face and head, with their whips. After reaching the house, they took from it every article of value, even to the bed clothing; then took poor sister by the hair of the head, one of the brutes on either side of her dragging her along, still beating and whipping her. They even stuck pins in her flesh, and tortured her in every possible manner; finally took off her clothing, continuing to whip her, till, nature exhausted, she sank under the burden of relentless cruelty. They then scalped her, taking off every strand of her dear hair, leaving the skull bone bare. And then to cap the climax, they shot her through the shoulder, leaving her, as they thought, to die struggling in her own life's blood. Here she was found by her husband, trying to drag her almost lifeless body to a mud-hole of water near by. In this mangled state she lived four days, suffering more than language can describe.

Oh! pitying heaven! grant that it may never be my lot again to weep over such another scene. Mother and brother were with her in her dying moments. Notwithstanding the severity of her treatment, she was sensible of everything that passed. My dear brother can you stand this, and not resent the wrongs perpetrated upon your own sister? Can you see those three little children, and not pursue their mother's murderers? Can you see her scalp in the hands of the savage brutes, and not rescue it, though it cost you your life! Can you ever sleep while remembering her cries with uplifted hands, invoking the Father of mercies to spare her life as she was struck down by the clubs of the black-hearted wolves? No! never! never!

The brother to whom this letter was written, is now (the Galveston *News* understands) on the frontier, determined to avenge his unfortunate sister's wrong and death.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., in Scottsville, by Rev. G. W. Bosse, Mr. P. HENRY BENCE, to Miss MARGARET J. DEARE, all of Scottsville.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 5.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,00@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5,25@5,37
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,46
Fair and Prime Red	$1,27@1,33
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	62@63
Oats	31
Clovrseed, $4 64 lbs	$4,50@5,00
Timothy	$2,00@2,25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clovrseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

TREES—CHEAP FOR CASH.

The sale of Trees, at public AUCTION, at the Nurseries of TAYLOR & CREMER, in Huntingdon, will commence on FRIDAY, the 15th of March, inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue on the following Saturday (the 16th inst.) and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week thereafter as long as the transplanting season continues, or until the saleable stock is sold.

The trees will be taken up carefully and assorted, and sold in lots to suit purchasers, each lot containing several varieties.

The stock to be sold embraces from 15 to 20 of the choicest varieties of apples, and 10 or more of the best varieties of peaches.

Huntingdon, March 6, 1861.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 32? N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

N.B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also the PORTLAND COAL OIL, at Manufacturers' price.
Feb. 27, 1861.-1t.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as shall mine, in the best merchantable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for House

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to

ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
Feb. 27, 1861.-3t.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO. have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardwares,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Feb. 15, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF GEORGE WILSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tell township, on

Thursday, March the 14th, 1861,

the following certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land situate in the said township of Tell, bounded by lands of William Widney, Jonathan Briggs, and public road also, by mountain lands of said George Wilson, Dec'd., Mrs. Logue, and lands of S. J. Heckedorn, part of which is cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house—containing about 60 Acres more or less. This property would make an excellent stand for a blacksmith shop.

ALSO—A Tract of Mountain Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Briggs, James Jones' heirs, Tuscarora Mountain, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. R. SHEARER, Executor.
MARY ANN WILSON, Executrix.
Feb. 13, 1861.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF ARTHUR ADAMSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Brady township, on

Thursday March the 14th, 1861, *at ten o'clock, A. M.*,

All that certain tract and lot of ground, situate in said township of Brady, adjoining lands of Martin Fleming on the south, lands of John McCarthy's heirs on the north and west, and lands of Jonathan Metz on the east, containing 8 acres and some perches, having thereon a house and barn and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES G. CORBIN,
Feb. 13, 1861.-3t. Trustee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel Massey, admr. de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Thomas Blair, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Friday the 22d day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.
Feb 13, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN PORTER,
ALEX. ALLISON,
Feb. 13, 1861.-6t. Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Jacob Lutherow, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Lutherow, late of Shirley township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE P. WAKEFIELD,
Jan. 30, 1861.-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Hezekiah Crownover, Dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hezekiah Crownover, late of Barree tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

ANDREW CROWNOVER,
Jan. 30, 1861.-6t.* Executor.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, AND THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN,

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,955,746 89; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 49 counties through which it passes was only 355,695, since which 479,295 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 135 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $5 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the above prices for cash. For additional information, application to

J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULAT

SEED CORN---HOW TO PRODUCE EARLY GERMINATION.

For the consideration of our agricultural readers—of whom we are pleased to say we have a large number—we transfer to our columns the following with respect to seed-corn and early germination:

If you did not, as you have so often been advised to do, save your seed-corn by selecting the best ears in the field; don't lose another day, but go at once to your corn-cribs and pick out the handsomest ears that you can find, and store them up in some dry loft; no matter if it is a very smoky one, and as hot as a July sun, it won't hurt the vitality of the seed.

It is of the highest importance that your seed should germinate immediately after you plant it. That is of more importance than early planting. Germinations can undoubtedly be hastened by artificial means. Dr. Chamberlin, of Buren county, Illnois, has made some important discoveries in this direction. The *Republican* says:

"Last year Dr. Chamberlin of this place made some practical experiments, and demonstrated that nearly half the time may be saved in germinating the seed by the use of chloride of lime.

"Not satisfied with the success of last year, he is again experimenting. In his office he has four boxes; in the first is corn planted without soaking, and the seed not germinated; in the second, the seed was soaked in warm water, which has just commenced to germinate; in the third is seed soaked in a solution of lime, and green blades are just peeping from the ground; in the fourth is seed soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, and the blades are now nearly three inches above the ground. All the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. The boxes have all had an equal share of heat and light, neither allowed any advantage over the other.

"This experiment should attract the attention of farmers. We conclude from four to six weeks may be saved by the use of chloride of lime and copperas, which is a matter of no ordinary moment when we reflect that a delay in the germination of the seed of two weeks frequently places the crop within the reach of the frost in fall.—Another fact of some importance may also be mentioned. The copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, &c., from eating the seed.

"Dr. Chamberlin assures us that one pound of chloride of lime and one pound of copperas in water, will soak enough seed for twenty acres. The cost will not be twenty-five cents.—derive any benefit from it."

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.—6m.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

An Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.—1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant: they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 324 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

ALSO—

Gold, Silver — and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frame. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.—1y.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C, Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, combined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the manner and condition of his teeth; illustrated with

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Training, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restiveness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Dentition, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.—6m.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO. if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and DEEDS, &c.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPEALS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

IT TELLS YOU The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

IT TELLS YOU How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

IT TELLS YOU The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

IT TELLS YOU What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIED WOMEN, the WIFE'S RIGHT to PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

IT TELLS YOU The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every state, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

IT TELLS YOU The law concerning PASSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

IT TELLS YOU The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with TRADE-MARKS, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

IT TELLS YOU How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

IT TELLS YOU The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

IT TELLS YOU How TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully solicited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.—6m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to come in for a share of the *largesses*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
SPEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

For Autumn and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

In the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 22 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challis Delaine, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Benzo, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larelia Cloth, De Beige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Bishadines, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Conduct the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT IN

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that can be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.—3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

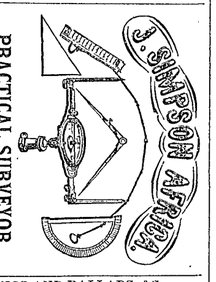
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.00 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6 00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $2.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fare: To Reading, $1.50 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauqua, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.20 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pottston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

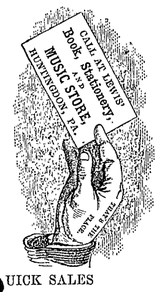
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that randers satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and points at Messrs. Fisher & McElwee's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs at McGILL's, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. D. L. Meghan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Grocerics, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. M. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. ...

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer